UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/47/45
11 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIFTH COMMITTEE
Agenda item 104

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations

Report by the Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 35/218 of 17 December 1980, decided that, with effect from 1 January 1981, the following rates of honoraria should be payable in those cases which it had already authorized on an exceptional basis, namely, the International Law Commission (ILC), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the Human Rights Committee:

	Revised rate of honoraria (United States dollars)
Chairmen (presidents)	5 000
Vice-Chairman of INCB	4 000
Other members	3 000
Additional amount payable to members of ILC when acting as special rapporteurs, conditional upon the preparation of specific reports of studies between sessions of the Commission	2 500

92-69247 3603h (E) 171192 181192

/...

2. In paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to keep the above rates of honoraria under review and to report thereon to the Assembly, when, in his judgement, their revision by the Assembly might be warranted.

3. In the fall of 1989, the Legal Counsel of the United Nations Secretariat received a communication from the President of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal proposing increases in the rates of honoraria for the President and members of the Tribunal. The Secretary-General noted the arguments put forward by the President of the Tribunal and concluded that it was appropriate to bring the matter to the attention of the Assembly, pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 35/218.

4. Accordingly, a report on honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations (A/C.5/46/12) was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), having been informed that a more comprehensive review would be conducted on the subject, did not comment on the proposals contained in that report and recommended instead that the General Assembly defer consideration of the matter until its forty-seventh session (A/46/7/Add.8).

5. By its resolution 46/185 A, section V, of 20 December 1991, the General Assembly concurred with the recommendation of ACABQ and decided to defer until its forty-seventh session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on this item.

6. In paragraph 85 of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, 1/ ACABQ stated that, with the rapid expansion of the activities of the United Nations in certain areas, the work of some of its committees and commissions has increased dramatically. ACABQ further stated its belief that the time had come for the Secretary-General to examine all of the consequences of that trend and to report thereon to the General Assembly with such recommendations as may be appropriate.

7. By its resolution 46/185 B, section VII, of 20 December 1991, the General Assembly endorsed the views contained in paragraph 85 of the report of ACABQ and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, with appropriate proposals, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. The present report is thus submitted pursuant to the General Assembly's request. The question of representation allowance and hospitality is dealt with in a separate report (A/C.5/47/39).

8. In the context of this comprehensive review, the Secretary-General has deemed it useful to repeat some of the background information contained in his report on honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations (A/C.5/46/12).

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

9. As indicated in paragraph 1 above, the rates of honoraria were last revised by the General Assembly as from 1 January 1981 and are payable in those cases which it had already authorized on an exceptional basis, i.e. ILC, INCB, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the Human Rights Committee.

10. In his report (A/C.5/46/12), the Secretary-General noted that the same rates of honoraria had been applied subsequently to two other subsidiary organs, on an exceptional basis. In resolution 36/240 of 18 December 1981 the General Assembly approved that the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women be paid the rate of honoraria set out in resolution 35/218. 2/ By resolution 44/201, section VII, of 21 December 1989, the Assembly decided that the emoluments for members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child should be payable at the rates of honoraria authorized in resolution 35/218.

11. It is also recalled that, prior to the adoption of resolution 35/218, the General Assembly had examined this matter on several occasions, notably at its thirtieth, 3/ thirty-first 4/ and thirty-third sessions. 5/ The basic principle enunciated by the General Assembly in its resolution 2489 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 and reaffirmed in its resolutions 3536 (XXX) and 35/218 was that neither a fee nor any other remuneration in addition to subsistence allowances at the standard rate would normally be paid to members of organs or subsidiary organs unless expressly decided upon by the General Assembly. It is further recalled that, at its thirtieth session, the Assembly had sought to determine whether it would be possible to replace the present practice, which derives from ad hoc decisions to allow exceptions to a rule, by a coherent system under which uniform criteria would determine whether members of a particular organ or subsidiary organ should or should not be paid honoraria.

12. It is further noted that, in 1975, the Secretary-General proposed an increase in the rates of honoraria on the grounds that inflation and other economic factors had substantially reduced purchasing power since the amounts were initially established. In reviewing the proposal, ACABQ, in its report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, 6/ stated that there was no indication in the record that the Assembly had intended the payments, which were considered to be of a token nature, to be adjusted to compensate, in whole or in part, for the subsequent loss in purchasing power.

II. REVIEW OF THE LEVEL OF HONORARIA

13. As mentioned in paragraph 3 above, the current review of the level of honoraria was initiated in response to the 1989 submission by the President of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal. Bearing in mind the conditions enunciated by the General Assembly and by the Advisory Committee quoted above, the Secretary-General took note of the arguments put forward by the President of the Tribunal, notably the doubling of its volume of work in the last

decade, which was deemed could serve as a basis for an increase in the rates of honoraria. A concomitant increase in the responsibilities and workload was also detected for the other five bodies for which honoraria have been authorized. In light of the length of time that had elapsed since the occasion of the latest revision of the rates of honoraria, i.e. 11 years, the Secretary-General decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 35/218.

14. In his report (A/C.5/46/12), the Secretary-General noted that there was no established procedure to determine the amount of an increase for honoraria. It was also recalled that honoraria are of a token nature. In addition, it was noted that the President of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal suggested an increase in the rates of honoraria from $3,000 to $6,000 for members of the Tribunal and from $5,000 to $10,000 for its President. Without prejudice to the view enunciated by ACABQ cited in paragraph 12 above, the Secretary-General was of the view that the honoraria had experienced a decline in their real value as a result of inflation since they were revised in 1981. Thus, the Secretary-General proposed to revise the rates of honoraria to reflect a 25 per cent increase over the current rates. It is the view of the Secretary-General that this proposal is still valid and thus it is being resubmitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-seventh session. Should the Assembly approve this proposal, it would take effect as from 1 January 1993.

15. The revised rates of honoraria would be payable in those cases which the General Assembly had already authorized on an exceptional basis, namely, ILC, INCB, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, as follows:

Rate of honoraria

(United States dollars)

	Present rate a/	Proposed rate	Increase
Chairmen (presidents)	5 000	6 250	1 250
Vice-Chairman of INCB	4 000	5 000	1 000
Other members	3 000	3 750	750
Additional amount payable to members of ILC, when acting as special rapporteurs, conditional upon the preparation of specific reports of studies between sessions of the Commission	2 500	3 125	625

a/ As authorized by the General Assembly by its resolutions 35/218, 36/240 and 44/201.

16. As indicated in paragraph 9 of the Secretary-General's report on honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations (A/C.5/46/12), the financial implications of the proposal to revise the rates of honoraria for the biennium 1992-1993 were estimated at $173,250. Should the General Assembly decide to revise the rates of honoraria as outlined in paragraph 15 above, effective 1 January 1993, the financial implications for 1993 have been estimated at $86,625 (see annex I).

17. It is also proposed that the revised rates of honoraria indicated in paragraph 15 above would be applicable to members of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families upon entry into force of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (General Assembly resolution 45/158, annex). Under the terms of article 72, paragraph 8, of the Convention, the members of the Committee shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide. The Convention is not expected to enter into force during the current biennium.

III. REVIEW OF WORKLOAD OF COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

18. In undertaking the review of workload of committees and commissions, the Secretary-General has limited this exercise to those bodies for which the General Assembly has exceptionally authorized payment of honoraria. What follows in the present report therefore relates exclusively to ILC, INCB, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

19. The following information on workload covers the period 1990-1991.

A. Composition of membership and analysis of nature of workload

1. International Law Commission

20. ILC consists of 34 members (Chairman and 33 members) who serve in their individual capacity as experts in international law. They are elected by the General Assembly for five-year terms in a manner so as to reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world.

21. In the discharge of its responsibilities for the progressive development and codification of international law, ILC is called upon to formulate rules of international law on the basis of State practice, international treaties and international jurisprudence. With the intensification of international relations and of treaty-making activities at the universal, regional and bilateral levels, the Commission has to analyse an ever-increasing volume of complex materials and to follow legal developments in a growing number of international forums.

22. Because it is so broadly based, the work carried out by the Commission at the collegial level in order to reconcile views and arrive at generally acceptable solutions is itself increasingly complex and time-consuming. Being heavily involved in parliamentary work, members, whose contribution to the Commission's work is a personal one in view of their status as experts sitting in an individual capacity, have to use evenings and weekends to analyse the documentation and develop their own views on each topic.

2. International Narcotics Control Board

23. The mandate of INCB is derived mainly from the 1961 Convention on Narcotic Drugs (as amended by the 1972 Protocol) and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. It began its duties in March 1968. The Board, composed of 13 experts (President, 2 Vice-Presidents and 10 members) elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve in their personal capacity, is entrusted with monitoring the licit movement of narcotic drugs and of psychotropic substances with a view to limiting to medical and scientific purposes the production, manufacture, export, import, distribution of, trade in, use and possession of these substances. It also evaluates statistical reports on licit trade and seizures submitted on an annual and quarterly basis.

24. The Board may, in case of breaches of the treaties, require Governments to adopt remedial measures, and it may bring treaty violations to the attention of the parties, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. It is also empowered to recommend an embargo of drugs from or to the country concerned.

25. The Board extends technical cooperation to national administrations to help them to meet their obligations under the drug treaties. To that end, the Board conducts regional training seminars and programmes for drug control administrators either in one of the countries of the particular region concerned or at the Board's headquarters (Vienna).

3. United Nations Administrative Tribunal

26. The United Nations Administrative Tribunal was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 351 A (IV) of 24 November 1949. It is composed of seven members. Members are initially appointed for three years and may be reappointed. Under article 2, paragraph 1, of its statute, the Administrative Tribunal is "competent to hear and pass judgement upon applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the Secretariat of the United Nations or of the terms of appointment of such staff members". In the event of a dispute as to whether the Tribunal has competence, the matter shall be settled by decision of the Tribunal.

27. The competence of the Tribunal has been extended under article 14 of its statute to several specialized agencies by agreements concluded between the agencies and the United Nations. Three of the members constitute the Tribunal

for the consideration of a particular case. The manner and methods of proceedings of the Tribunal are covered in detail by its statute and rules.

28. As far as the complexity of the work is concerned, in recent years there has been a trend by applicants before the Tribunal to institute class actions challenging decisions by the Secretary-General or the Secretary of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB), implementing action by the General Assembly concerning salaries and pensions respectively. In order to decide these cases, the Tribunal has been obliged to study in detail complex technical questions concerning post adjustment, pensionable remuneration and the pension adjustment system. Although the Tribunal had dealt with such matters in the past, all recent cases dealing with these questions have been very complex in the light of the diverse methodologies established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and UNJSPB for the calculation of post adjustment and pensionable remuneration.

4. Human Rights Committee

29. The Human Rights Committee was established in 1977 in accordance with article 28 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It consists of 18 members who are elected for a four-year term. At each session, the Human Rights Committee examines reports from States parties to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the measures taken by them to give effect to the rights recognized in the Covenant, on the progress made in the enjoyment of those rights and on any factors and difficulties affecting the implementation of the Covenant. It considers reports in public meetings in the presence of representatives of reporting States. The Committee spends approximately one third of each session hearing complaints of human rights violations.

30. The Committee also considers communications received under the Optional Protocol, with the assistance of a working group established at every session on communications, consisting of not more than five of its members. All documents pertaining to the Committee's work under the Protocol are confidential and they are examined in closed meetings. The texts of the final decisions of the Human Rights Committee, however, are made public. The Committee includes a summary of its activities under the Protocol in its annual report.

31. The Human Rights Committee also regularly establishes a Working Group to assist it in the drafting of lists of issues in connection with the consideration of periodic State party reports and in the preparation of general comments. This Working Group is made up of not more than five members of the Committee.

5. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

32. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was established under the terms of the related Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which was adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979 and which entered into force in September 1981. The Committee consists of 23 members and meets for 10 days annually. In accordance with a decision of the Committee at its eighth session, a pre-session working group is convened five days before each regular session.

33. The Committee's mandate, as set out in articles 17 and 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, is to consider the progress made by the States parties in the implementation of the Convention and to make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties. Each State party undertakes to submit to the Secretary-General, for consideration by the Committee, a report within one year after the entry into force of the State concerned, thereafter at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests. In addition to considering reports of States parties, the Committee also makes suggestions and general recommendations and reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General transmits the reports of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women.

34. As at July 1992, there were 114 States parties to the Convention. If all States parties were to submit their reports on time, the Committee would have to review 27 reports at each session. At the request of CEDAW, the General Assembly authorized in 1988 the extension of the Committee's seventh session by one week. The Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session requested the support of the Economic and Social Council in recommending for approval by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the extension of the Committee's twelfth session (1993) and subsequent sessions by one week until such a time as the backlog had been removed.

35. Given the fact that the States parties have been improving their submission rate, it is unlikely that the workload will be decreased or the backlog reduced. It is anticipated that the duration of the sessions may have to be extended even further. The length of the Committee's annual report is directly proportionate to the number of reports considered and it can also be expected to increase, unless there is a change in the format of the report by the human rights treaty bodies.

6. Committee on the Rights of the Child

36. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was established under the terms of the related Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989. The Committee consists of 10 members and became functional in 1991. As the work of the

Committee continues to expand, it is expected that the Committee will have two sessions per year of two to three weeks duration with pre-sessional working groups, thereby meeting some six to eight weeks per year.

B. Responsibilities of individual members

37. As regards the work performed by members of the bodies under review between sessions, there was no objective method by which to measure time spent by members in preparing themselves for meetings by the study of the subject-matter to be considered. In a number of cases such preparatory work could possibly be of a complex and time-consuming nature. In a number of instances, specific responsibilities could be entrusted to individual members. For example, ILC appoints special rapporteurs from among its members to prepare studies on specific subjects, and INCB requires its members to be available at any time in connection with the Board's responsibility for administration and application of the various conventions and protocols with which it is concerned. In the case of INCB, such work between sessions can be approximately quantified at eight weeks per annum for the President, six weeks for the vice-presidents, four weeks for members of a drug estimates committee and two weeks for other members.

C. Annual average meeting period

38. The average periods of time normally devoted to meetings in both 1990 and 1991 ranges from a minimum of a two-week period once a year in the case of such bodies as the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to a total of some 12 weeks in the case of ILC, the Administrative Tribunal and the Human Rights Committee. In the intermediate range is INCB, meeting for a total of five weeks. Some of these meetings are preceded by pre-session working groups, usually of five working days length.

D. Amount of documentation reviewed

1. International Law Commission

39. In 1990, the Commission reviewed 422 pages of documentation and produced a 297-page report. The corresponding figures for 1991 are 362 and 344, respectively.

2. International Narcotics Control Board

40. During each session, INCB reviews an average of 15 documents together with estimated requirements (over 1,000 pages of statistical data) submitted by Governments, which takes on average one week to review.

41. The Board reports annually to the General Assembly. The Board's report is supplemented by two detailed technical reports containing data on the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances required for medical and scientific purposes, together with the Board's analysis of the data. Moreover, under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, INCB reports annually to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of that article.

42. Information provided on volume documentation indicates that in 1990 the Board all together reviewed and produced some 4,740 pages of documentation and in 1991 some 4,770 pages.

3. United Nations Administrative Tribunal

43. The amount of litigation before the Tribunal has been steadily increasing since 1980 and, comparing the statistics of work performed during the past 10 years, it should be noted that the workload of the Tribunal and consequently, its secretariat, has more than tripled.

44. At its 1990 spring session, the Tribunal considered 21 cases and rendered 13 judgements. Eight of the cases on the list to be considered at that session were postponed to the autumn session. At its 1990 autumn session, the Tribunal considered 22 cases and rendered 18 judgements. Four of the cases on the list to be considered were postponed. Accordingly, during 1990, the Tribunal rendered 31 judgements.

45. At its 1991 winter session, the Tribunal considered 12 cases and rendered 11 judgements. One judgement was rendered in respect of two cases. At its 1991 spring session, the Tribunal considered 18 cases and rendered 15 judgements. One judgement was rendered in respect of two cases; two other cases were postponed to the autumn session. At its 1991 autumn session, the Tribunal considered 20 cases and rendered 19 judgements. One case on the list to be considered was postponed to 1992. Accordingly, during 1991, the Tribunal rendered 45 judgements.

4. Human Rights Committee

46. Information provided on the volume of documentation reviewed and produced by the Human Rights Committee covering the period 1990-1991 was as follows:

Volume	Pages
2 annual reports	730
Reports from 27 States	1 070
22 analytical reports	470
22 lists of issues	90
Other documentation	160
Total	2 520

5. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

47. The work of the Committee has tripled since 1983. While CEDAW considered about 6 reports at each session from 1983 to 1985, it considered 8 reports at its fifth and sixth sessions, 13 reports at its seventh session (when the duration was extended by one week), 9 reports at its eighth session, 12 reports at its ninth session and 9 reports at its tenth and eleventh sessions. If the States parties were to submit their reports on time each year, the Committee would have to review 27 reports at each session. Currently, there is a backlog of 28 reports received but not reviewed.

48. The volume of documentation reviewed and produced by the Committee in 1990-1991 was as follows:

Volume	Pages
Two annual reports	242
Reports from States - 18 reports	72 a/
Total	314

a/ Estimated number of pages.

6. Committee on the Rights of the Child

49. Information provided on the volume of documentation reviewed and produced by the Committee on the Rights of the Child reflects the fact that the Committee became operational only recently (1991). The volume of documentation reviewed and produced by the Committee for 1991 was as follows:

Volume	Pages
Biennial report	24
Other documentation	166
Total	190 a/

a/ The first State reports are only due to be received as of 1 September 1992. However, in view of the large number of ratifications received since the entry into force of the Convention, some 57 State reports will be due by 31 December 1992.

50. In order to facilitate the comparative analysis of the workloads of the committees and commissions whose members are receiving honoraria, the statistical information on the length of sessions and volume of documentation of these bodies, which is discussed above, is also summarized in tabular form in annex II to the present report.

51. At any rate, the analysis of the statistical data on workloads of the committees and commissions presented above clearly shows that comparative workload criteria were not taken into account in the decisions related to payment of honoraria. Accordingly, in the absence of any specific guidance on this subject from the General Assembly, the Secretary-General would find it difficult to draw any conclusions at this time on the relationship between workload and payment of honoraria to members of the subsidiary bodies.

52. Over the years, the General Assembly has approved payment of honoraria in exceptional cases to the members of specific organs and subsidiary organs. In some instances, the payment of such honoraria is based on specific provisions contained in the statutory rules approved by the General Assembly for the bodies concerned. From the nature of the mandates of these bodies (treaty implementation and other legal matters), it would appear that the General Assembly has approved payment of honoraria to acknowledge in a token manner an evidently substantial sacrifice of time or of financial interest on the part of their members rather than to seek to compensate them adequately for their services.

53. At the time of the creation of these various bodies, the Secretary-General was not involved in developing these decisions nor was he advised of the rationale for payment of honoraria. The role of the Secretary-General in the process was limited to keeping the rates of honoraria under review and reporting thereon to the General Assembly when, in his judgement, their revision might be warranted.

54. Depending on the guidance which the General Assembly might provide at the current session on the relationship between workload and payment of honoraria to members of organs of the United Nations, it might be necessary to revert to this question at a later stage. At this point, however, immediate action appears warranted with regard to ACABQ whose 16 members are not in receipt of honoraria, but receive subsistence allowance at the initial under-secretary-general/assistant secretary-general rate when they are not based in New York. In recent years the sessions of the Committee have gradually lengthened to reach a total of seven to eight months a year at this point.

55. Members from overseas, therefore, have been spending an extensive period of time in the Committee away from their home countries and families. Under the circumstance, the General Assembly may wish to consider facilitating the presence of spouses of these members in New York by authorizing the reimbursement of airfares for the spouses to and from New York when the Committee is in session. Based on projections for 1993, it is estimated additional resources in the amount of $46,000 would be required for that year.

IV. CONCLUSION

56. Should the General Assembly approve the proposals for an increase by 25 per cent of the rates of honoraria to members of the six committees/organs listed in annex I to the present report, additional appropriations would be required in 1993 under sections 21, 22, 28 and 38 as follows:

		$
Section 21	Social development and humanitarian affairs	17 700
Section 22	International drug control	10 700
Section 28	Human rights	22 000
Section 38	Legal activities	36 200

57. Furthermore, should the General Assembly decide to defray the costs of airfare for spouses of overseas members of ACABQ effective 1 January 1993, an additional appropriation in the amount of $46,000 would be required under section 1 of the programme budget for 1992-1993.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/46/7).

2/ See A/C.5/36/90.

3/ See A/C.5/1677 and Corr.1, A/10500 and resolution 3536 (XXX).

4/ A/C.5/31/2.

5/ A/C.5/33/54 and Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/33/7/Add.39).

6/ See A/10008/Add.3.

Annex I

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR 1993 OF THE PROPOSED INCREASE IN THE RATES OF HONORARIA

			United States dollars
Section 21	Social development and humanitarian affairs	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Chairman, 22 members)	17 700
Section 22	International drug control	INCB (President, 2 Vice-Presidents, 10 members)	10 700
Section 28	Human rights	Human Rights Committee (Chairman, 17 members)	14 000
Section 28	Human rights	Committee on the Rights of the Child (Chairman, 9 members)	8 000
Section 38	Legal activities	ILC (Chairman, 33 members, 7 rapporteurs)	30 400
Section 38	Legal activities	United Nations Administrative Tribunal (Chairman, 6 members)	5 800
	Total		86 600

Annex II

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON LENGTH OF SESSIONS AND VOLUME OF DOCUMENTATION

Committee/Commission	No. of members	Length of sessions 1990-1991	Volume of documentation a/ 1990-1991
International Law Commission	34	24 weeks	1 425
International Narcotics Control Board	13	10 weeks	9 510
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	7	24 weeks	93 b/ 76 c/
Human Rights Committee	18	24 weeks	2 520
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	23	6 weeks	314
Committee on the Rights of the Child	10	3 weeks d/	190

a/ Pages of documentation reviewed and produced.

b/ Cases reviewed.

c/ Judgements rendered.

d/ 1991 only.